SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

Amusements To-day, Abbey's Park Theater -Le Voyage en Suisse. Mati Accdemy of Musice-II Barblere di Sivigita. Malinet, American Institute - Industrial Exhibition, Aquarium—Ethat and Broodway. Malines. Bijon Opera Rouse—The Stake Charmer. Battore, Runnell's Museum Broslway and 5th ef. Compos I estitute Richard T urnament Daly's Theat of The Passing Regiment, Matter Ge ad Onero Hannes-His Van Winkle. Matines. Moverly's Nislo's Eard a The World Matters, Haver y's 14th Br. Thratte Decon Crantest Matter Haver y's 5th Av. Theatre-Virginia, Malines. Madison Square The Lee Esmeralds - Values. Metropolitan Casino Lee Co-lee de Cornevile, - Natu

Steinway Hall-Sucred Opera.
Standart Theat a Patience. Matters. The En Theatre-Bar Corporal, Matters, Tony Paster's Theatre-V cirty Liston Square Cheatre-Daniel Rochst. W misor Theater-Tee Nights to Rome. Matthree

Subscription Entes. Dank if pages, by mail, 55e, a month, or 86.50 year, postpaid: with Sanday edition. \$7.70. Surpay is pares), \$1.20 per year, postpaid. Warrier (8 pages). \$1 per year, postpaid.

Guiteau's Trial.

GUTTEAU made another statement in court yesterday, explaining that his object in interrupting the lawvers and the witnesses was to correct misstatements of facts, be himself desiring all the facts to go before the jury. He reasserted that the Lord inspired his act, and warned all cranks to keep away from him under penalty of instant death. He also threatened his divorced wife with exposure if she testified against him.

A large share of the testimony related to the eccentricities of the assassin's father. Mr. Scoville brought out the fact that he fully accepted the views of the Oneida Community. Most of the anecdotes told of him by two Western lawyers, who appeared as witnesses for the defence, related to his odd notions on religious subjects. One of these witnesses, on cross-examination, admitted that he had assisted Mr. Scoville in the management of the defence. The other principal witness was CHARLES A. REED, who had been State's Attorney in Chicago, where he was acquainted with Guireau. He said he considered the witness's mind as unbalanced, but had regarded him as harmless. This witness was sharply cross-examined. Guiteau emphatically contradicted the witness concerning an interview with him about the Paris Consulate. Gurriau became so troublesome that Judge Cox at last threatened to have him gagged unless he stopped interrupting the proceedings. But GUITEAU was not to be repressed, and he continued his interruptions, declaring that he rested his defence on the Deity, and didn't want any lying.

More Discoveries.

Further discoveries of Howgate's embezzlements in the Signal Service Bureau have been made, and there are now seven indictments against him. To the frauds and forgeries already traced, and published in THE SUN, which aggregated nearly \$160,000, there are now to be added the following items: May 25, 1879, \$3,150; September 22, 1879, \$13,500; February 5, 1880, \$6,000; August 19, 1880, \$2,000; August 21, 1880, \$17,160, and September 1, 1880, \$7,500.

Thus it appears that more than \$200,000 was stolen in less than two years, and \$20,000 of this sum inside of two days in August, 1880! Surely these figures should have excited some remark at the Treasury. But they passed through the accounting offices without the least notice. Howgare had smoothed the road by entertaining the

officials liberally at the public expen The appropriations for 1879 and 1880 for the general expenses of the Signal Service were \$375,000 per annum, or \$750,000 for the two years. Howgark stole more than a fourth of this entire amount, so far as is already discovered, and the investigation is still going on. Yet the business of the bureau has not been interrupted in any way, and the remainder of the appropriation is found abundantly sufficient to run the service.

It is not possible to make a stronger com ment than is furnished by these startling facts upon the recklessness with which the public money is voted away, and on the system through which such flagrant abuses may be perpetrated. The legislation for the Eignal Service furnishes no protection whatever against these spoliations.

That bureau may be said to be in the army and outside the army at the same tim That is to say, the 500 enlisted men and the officers belong to the army, and are subjected to its discipline; but they are not bound by its rules in the administration of the bureau. It is known that the late Gen. MYER refused to permit an examination of the Signal Service accounts by the military officials, upon the distinct ground that they had no control over the appropriations made for this specialty. He aimed to make the bureau entirely independent, and he succeeded; with what result is now seen.

The Signal Service is not an exception in corruption. All other branches are more or less open to similar charges. The exposures in the Post Office, the Navy, the Treasury, the Interior, and other departments, all show the same taint of collusion, jobbery, and gross venulity.

The new Administration starts out with these vicious surroundings, and with the knowledge that it is in the hands of subordinates who have betraved their trusts. and have filled their pockets by rescality How is it possible for Judge Folder to earry on the great business of the Treasury, much of it necessarily confidential, with any faith in the creatures of John Shehman?

Cotton Raising Before and Since.

The changes in the manner of raising buying, and selling cotton in the United States have been of the most radical kind in the past twenty years. Before the war the bulk of the crop was raised by slave labor and on large plantations, the large produc ing States being Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Now a very large proportion is raised by white labor, and mostly on small farms owned or rented by whites This change has increased greatly the channel of the upper Danube. Both the Baprobabilities of a larger yield. Two decades ago only a certain amount of labor was expended on the growing crop. Now, however, each planter's acreage to cotton is usually under his own supervision. The change has also tended to the introduction of improved farm implements, and especially to the intrislaction of fertilizers. The last-named element has had a notable effect. By the means of artificial manures, the centre of largest production has been transferred from the lower Gulf States to the uplands and hills of Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Tennessee. Previously the extensive g with of the plant in the latter regions was unknown. The outcome of this may be the Baltic and the Black Sea. It is proposed noise satisfactorily observed in the follow- to make a canal to join the rivers Dulester

the different States before and after the use

of fertilizers, and the proportion of increase:

The increased production noted in Texas and Arkansas is mainly due to immigration and the opening of new lands; but in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee it is almost solely attributable to the introduction of fertilizers and improved

methods of cultivation. Before the war the cotton crop was almost always mortgaged while growing, to the factors at the large cotton ports, in return for which money and provisions were advanced. When the crop was picked, it was consigned to the mortgagees and by them sold. This is no longer the case. Although in the Atlantic cotton States during the past | the harbors, rivers, and canals of the counyear some embarrassments have been felt, they have been of far less serious character than those of old: and in most lastances the debts incurred were rather to the local storekeeper than to the cotton buyers. As a result, the larger factors at the shipping ports no longer control the crop, and a large proportion of it is sold before reaching tide water, and merely goes on shipboard at Galvoston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, or elsewhere on a through bill of lading, bound for New England or European mills. The cotton sold at the ports referred to is mostly on account for the local storekeeper, who has taken it in exchange for his goods.

This change in selling cotton has brought about a corresponding difference in the method of buying. American as well as European spinners now have agents at all interior towns in the cotton region, instead of at the ports, as formerly. The staple is thus sent direct through the ports to the places of consumption. This brings producer and consumer together, and has great advantages for both, as it saves large sums in handling and commissions.

The most conspicuous change in the trade, however, is the establishment of Cotton Exchanges and the introduction of "future" sales. The possibility of the latter is one of the direct results of the laying of the ocean cables, in conjunction with the web of wires spreading over the continent. The New York merchant, the Liverpool speculator, the spinner at Fall River and Havre, and the Texas or Georgia planter are daily advised of the price of cotton, the total receipts, prospects of the crop, and all else bearing on the subject. In 1860 European spinners relied generally on the Liverpool or Havre markets for their supplies, or were obliged to mail orders to America, and take the risk of a rise or fall in the market while the consignment was en route. The "future" system is regarded as an advantage to planters, enabling them to sell their crops in advance and insure a price. Thus, in some respects, the system of selling "futures" has resulted in good. On the other hand, however, it has led to the introduction of a speculative element, which at times works mischief.

Canals Increasing in Europe.

It is a current impression that canal transport is everywhere tending to be superseded by railway carriage; and it is true enough that no new waterways of importauce have for some time been opened in the United States. That this, however, is very far from being the case in Europe is clear from the considerable expansion which is now being given to the canal systems of several Continental countries.

It might be supposed that in Holland, at all events, river and canal navigation had already reached the utmost point of feasible or useful development. Yet only a few months ago the Dutch States-General voted by the demeaner and conduct of the prisoner. a sum of three and a haif million floring for improving the canal from Rotterdam to and over again, during the progress of the the sea, and, what is much more noteworthy, decided to cut forthwith a new canal from Amsterdam to Utrecht, and thence to the Merwede River, near Gorcum. This great work will be carried out at the national expense, but the citizens of Amsterdam seem determined to open at their own cost another waterway, which will proceed directly from their city through the Guelder valley to the Waal. The object of this extension of the Dutch canal system is to regain, it possible, a part of the Rhine trade, which of late years Antwerp has begun to monopolize. On the other hand, Belgium, which is anxious that its chief scaport should retain its late-won ascendancy, is enlarging the canal at Charleroi, is constructing a large central canal through the heart of the country, and is taking measures to secure uniformity of gauge. The effect of this active competition between Belgium and Holland will, of course, be to materially reduce the

rates of transportation from the lihenish

provinces of Germany to the sea.

In Germany itself, great efforts have been made since the establishment of the empire to improve and extend the channels of inland navigation, and to attain greater economy in water transport. According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, the Prussian Government is actively engaged upon a plan for uniting by a system of canals the Elbe, the Weser, the Ems, the Rhine, and the Meuse. It is also favorable to the proposal of English capitalists to connect the Buitle and the North Sea by a deep-draught canal from Kiel to some portion of the Eibe, hoping that the realization of these plans would unite Kiel with the Rhine by a direct route, and join the whole system of German canals with the waterways of Holland, Belgium, and France. It appears that the preliminary investigations are already so far advanced that an application is expected to be made to the Prussian Legislature, at its coming session, for a vote of money for the project. In Austria and South Germany, kindred enterprises are on foot. The Hapsburg Government is seriously discuss ing the improvement of navigation on the Danube, the opinion being now widespread that it is the obstacles to through transport on that river which prevent Austro-Hungary from competing successfully with America in the supply of cereals. The rocks at the so-called Iron Gates are to be removed by blasting, and similar measures are to be taken at other points to free the varian and Würtemberg Governments are disposed to cooperate with Austria, and to grant subsidies for the purpose of transforming the river, throughout its whole course, into a waterway available for towed barges. Another scheme, which is warmly advocated at Vienna, is that of a

canal to connect the Danube and the Oder

whereby the grain-producing provinces of

Austro-Hungary would be able to forward

their products to the Baltie. A more re-

markable project, and one which is attract-

ing general attention among the capitalists

of central Europe, contemplates the estab-

lishment of a new commercial route between

great entrepot of the Russian grain region, Into direct communication with Dantzic. It is computed that this work would cost \$100,000,000; but the magnitude of its effect upon the grain trade of the world can only be compared to that of our own Erle Canal.

The energy of late displayed in the improvement of the German canal system has not been without its influence on the Freuch republic. It began to look questionable whether French industries could long continue to hold their own against German competition, unless minerals and raw produce were carried at cheaper rates than railways could afford to offer. The result of inquiries, made when M. DE FREYCINET was Minister of Public Works, was to prove that the business of transportation could be performed in France by water at from two fifths to one-third of the lowest price at which it could be done by rail. It was in consequence of these investigations that the French Government determined on a gradual expenditure of \$230,000,000 to improve try. In Great Britain the state of things is altozether different. It is now extremely difficult to obtain any official statisties whatever relating to the English canals, owing to the subordination of the Inland navigation to the railway system. It is stated by the Fortnightly Review that out of 4,200 miles of inland navigation, fully forty per cent have been either purchased, leased, or subsidized by the British railway companies, so that they have wholly ceased to operate as a factor in competition. This gradual disappearance of the facilities for cheap water transport is looked upon as one of the dark features in the clouded prospects of British industry. It is certainly a curious anomaly that while their neighbors on the Continent are devoting so much energy to the cheapening of transport by the extension of waterways, the British people should permit their own canal system to be rendered practically uscless as a means of controlling the rates of carriage through its transfer to the hands of a railway oligarchy.

The Conduct of Judge Cox.

The most widely known American Judge in the world to-day is doubtless Mr. Justice Cox of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The case of GUITEAU, now on trial before him, has probably aroused more interest than any other criminal trial which

ever occurred in this country. We regret to see that some of the newspapers are including in wild denunciations of Judge Cox's judicial conduct. Criticism would be proper if there was occasion for it; but censure is certainly to be deprecated when praise is really merited instead.

The calef causes of complaint against Judge Cox appear to be that he has not always been able to suppress applause in his court, that he has permitted the audience to laugh at will, and that he has not caused the prisoner to be gagged or removed from the court room during the progress of the trial.

The failure to suppress applause in every instance is an inevitable incident in a trial of great public interest. Of course a Judge should endeavor to prevent any voluntary manifestation of feeling on the part of the spectators. Mr. Justice Cox has not imitated the example of some New York Judges who allow applause only when it is elicited by their own remarks, and sternly repress it when called out by the retorts of witnesses or the arguments of counsel.

As to the laughter in the audience, we should like to know how the Judge could lawfully interfere with that. The people who laugh while in attendance upon the trial of a man for murder may properly be criticised for their bad taste, perhaps; but the right to laugh anywhere, even in church, is freely recognized in America.

A difficult and really serious problem, trial, of contempt of court, for which he is legally punishable. But suppose any attempt were made to punish him for it. The present proceedings would thereby necessarily be interrupted; the prisoner would insist that he had been descrived of the right to be heard in his own defence, personally ne less than by counsel; and new grounds of objection would be furnished to the validity of any judgment against him on the pending indictment.

As we have previously pointed out, the Court probably has no power to proceed with the trial in his absence.

The proposition to gag him is simply monstrous. It must be remembered that if Judge Cox

makes any error to the detriment of the prisoner's rights, the present trial will go for naught, no matter how same GUITEAU may be. The Judge evidently appreciates the importance of giving the defendant the benclit of the doubt whenever a serious question of law or judicial authority arises. No acquittal is possible unless the jury are satisfled that GUITEAU is insune. Judge Cox means to take care that in the event of a conviction, it shall not be set uside by reason. of any mistake on his part. We think he is doing exactly right.

Bad Candidates.

Three of the five conspicuous candidates of the Republicans for the Speakership are tainted with unwholesome records. Mr. DUNNELL of Minnesota was a conspicuous member of the order of salary grabbers who attained such unenviable fame in 1873. Mr. ORTH of Indiana became so notorious through his complicity in the Venezucia frauds that he had to be dropped as a caudidate for Governor after having received the nomination of his party. Mr. Kasson of Iowa was constrained to retire from Congress years ago after publicity was given to

the proceedings of a divorce scandal. But the party which has just openly esponsed repudiation in Virginia, and has accepted Manone as a leader, and which endorsed the Credit Mobilier corruption, is not going to pay much attention to such ordinary objections as these. What the Republicans want is a candidate who can command the necessary votes to secure an eletion. The cardinal principle of the Republican leaders is that the end justifies the means, and that nothing succeeds like success, no matter how it may be attained.

Most New Yorkers, it is to be feared, were not aware that yesterday was Evacuation Day. No doubt some of them learned the fact through wondering inquiries why than were floating from the City Hall and neighboring buildings, provided they put these inquiries to persons who could solve the mystery. Others, perhaps, saw veterans of 1812 assembling for their annual Evacuation dinner, and so were reminded of the historia occasion. This slight public interest in the day was not the characteristiof earlier years. Then the 25th of November was an anniversary for local pride and fervent patriotism. The holiday of Thanksgiving, also celebrated always near the same date, and sometimes on exactly the same date, had not then eclipsed the Evacuation geremonies. But another fact to note is that the present coners. tion have seen something of war-the kind of war illustrated by Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Spotting table, showing the production of cotton in | and Vistula, and thus to bring Odessa, the | sylvania, and Gettysburg; and if the surrender

at Appomattox does not receive an annual cele bration, Evacuation Day can hardly be capable of arousing them. However, the centenary of this Revolutionary occasion is now not far off and perhaps that will be observed with some enthusiasm. Meanwhile, we can safely trust that so long as any veterans of 1812 survive among us, they will, aided by their fine habits of early rising, hoist the flag in Central Park and the Battery at suprise of Evacuation Day, according to their custom, even though the

mercury in the thermometer falls to the freezing point. One of the exhibitions arranged for the coming year is a Hygiene and Life-saving Exposition to be held at Berlin. This is not only a novel but a very commendable development in specialty world's fairs. It is obvious that the devices employed in various countries for the purposes in question may be greatly improved by comparison and by an explanation of the merits of each. For example, the various protective devices against accidents employed in mines, iron works, and large engineering establishments will be exhibited at Berlin. Tho methods of giving fresh air to factories and other industrial establishments will also be set forth. One curious exhibit is to be a collection of exploded boilers. Our beautiful country could make a tremendous contribution to this department, and perhaps win the first prize,

Enormous as the German army now is, the new military estimates include pay for 300 additional ligutenants and 2,200 non-commis sioned officers. A proposition like that would cause an outery in this country, but in soldierridden Gormany it will be taken calmly.

Agitation among the Kurds is again re ported, due to the detention of Sheik Onar-DULLAH at Constantinople. Another rising of the Kurds would, of course, be followed by a repetition of the herrible atrocities of last year; and this time they might have both Turks and Persians against them.

In a conversation with a reporter, our die tinguished fellow citizen, Sir Cynus W. Firin. has intimated that he might bestow upon his new evening paper, to be made from the consolidation of the Express and the Eccning Mail. the title of The Globe. This is, no doubt, a very good title; but a gentleman so well informed ought to be aware that it is already borne by that excellent weekly journal, the organ of the colored people of the country, which is edited by Jones F. Quantes, Esquire, and published by GEORGE PARKER & Co. at No. 4 Cedar street. The new consolidated paper cannot properly appropriate a name which is already borne with such credit by an esteemed weekly con-

The whirlight of time is still whirling.

Here is John Dunn, the "white renegade" of the South African colonies, declared to be a canlidate for the throne or Zaluland. For the last twenty-five years launn has been playing fast and loose with his reputation, which was never great to start with, and he owes his present position as a powerfur chief in Zululand entirely to the fact that he sold the Zulus to the British army after he had gained the confidence of King CETYWAYO, who invariably treated him well. DUNN's experiences are not enviable, not withstanding his success. When banned by his fellow white men in Natal and Cape Colony, he tried his luck among the Kaffirs. He virtually became one of them, as he married Zulu wo men, lived in Zulu villages, and conformed to most of the barbarous practices of the Kaffirs. Acquiring a complete knowledge of Zulu, he attracted the notice of CETYWAYO, who granted iim valuable trading provideges such as had never before been granted to a white man by any Kaffir potentate. He was employed for negotiations between the colonial authorities and CETYWAYO before the Zulu war broke out. and many of the letters which the King sent to Sir Bantun Frank and other representatives of England at the Cape were dictated, if not actually written, by DUNN, When CETYwave resolved to "wash the spears of is young men in white men's blood! DUNN renegaded and went over to the braish camp, where he rendered all the assistance of an accidentally weil-informed traiter to Lord CHELMSFORD. He got his reward. No sooner were the forces of the Zulu however, has been presented to the Court | King dispersed at Ulundi by British shot and shell than Sir Gasner Wolselley appeared the city for those eleven years, dominions into minor states, of which one of the richest and most important was given to | DUNK in recognition of his "faithful services." If the impudent claim which he is now setting up for the throne of his former benefactor is correctly reported, England is simply trying. through the toolship of a traitor, to obtain by a subterfuge entire control of all Zululand. which will doubtless form a very desirable an-

nex to the colony of Natal. Mr. Peabody's Views.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If Guiteau's fellow Christians, instead of vainly trying to prove itin an infidel, and his crime a result of infidelity, would moral yadinit him to have been a Christian, it would he to discrace to them, and but slight index to their re-. All the evidence points overwhelmingly to the fact that he, like his father, was not only a Christian, but an exceedingly mous one, so much so that he abundance his profession in order the more faithfully to carry out thrist's order to preach his gospel. No tains of infidelity seems ever to have disturbed his consections. On hist Sanday, and on many presents does, some of this had a follow preaches—her he was a present, as I have said, as well as a Christian—denounced him and his proand, as well as a Christian—densineed him and his pro-less have relicion. The Sun by after President Garfeld was shot included in a harangine on the subjects of the build hex and inhebity, wherein he claimed that Gar-lean's crime proved two theory. First, that forciners all odd him be subsed to two, and, second, that midelity should be crashed out from minute at 11 dat not seen to occur to him that the crime of sintens, if it rowes all plug in recard to these two adjects, which I do not think the crimes are the the reverse of what he trues so hard to Dake out. Companies a native bern either, resear of bond as including and a devout and reached for shann a lenow tre cher in the same cause of the minuter who so severely denunced him, istead of being an initial. Guttan is not the first Christian who has killed a over and honored Presiden. Booth Herold, Payne, nived and honored Presiden. Houst, Meroid, Parine, altered, and the Surrent family were an Unraintee, and yet attract them one of the reduced men while yer raved. Alterialan filterial, was mainteen. It may not be any creating in the conjection to seed the first which while revalue in the conjection to seed the first which while hy his Surrant after her asset the mainteen as and conference of the remediate that they hear a sirekcolorwing short her the peacett that they bear a strike a similarity to timbers a seen words.

* Let one what will I believe that John Wilkes B oth a creaty an inclination to the Bands of Administration to

110 Bunanway, Nev 23 Putter G. Prassury.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The leteriu todas . For on the Produce Exchange expresse e Exchange as accomeans for the very zood reason Trace is by so Line them, hoping for a heavy secure, in order thereby to remark them at a relich lower price. If distinctions by the form for many the end admit them, and they for it is a lower price to me the all the first terms of the control o the orange and the same of the vote of nearly 1 Test ballots and postal cards gave corto 1.500 to 1.5 or of imiliation, and 170 votes were or \$1000 territarine see, which was almost equal to fin-fiction, which or \$1.50 represented the soluble at New York, Nov. 25.

A Weather Prophet on December.

To the Entrop of The Sen-Sa: December all be a stormy month, now extremely cold and now additionally mid to give beavy smooth. The market softwards midd to give beavy snows. The marked started days will be near the 2d, with 100a, 13th, 17th, 18th, 16th, 22d, 15th, 28th, 22d, 28th, 8th. The colder days with generally wested to winds, with the near the 4th, 7th, 17th, 2d, 25th, 30th, 51st, 18th, 3th, 18th, 18th,

The Irish Not Finakeys.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: When oxing over your hunbeams to day I saw how Queen exteria was enjoying Halloween among her Hichland dunkers at Baimeral. How much happing freshand would have been if the Queen had made it a nation of flunkers. There would be no insulered peaceting, to need of studying the chemistry of explorations, he need of studying the chemistry of explorations. Land because and Femana would never have been leard of. Irrita servant girs would be recher, and America would have a rest benefit thereby. I sit too late?

Nam Your, Nov. 24.

IS THE EARTH DRYING UP? Correspondent who Thinks, at any Rate.

It is Not Growing Colder. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Neither of my two critics has answered specifically or directly a single one of the points I made against the assertion that the water of the earth is drying up. It is easy to reassert the La Place theory of cooling worlds, but in my humble judgment it is not sustained by geological and astronomical facts. One of these correspondents, who thinks I am somewhat dogmatic, thus dogmatizes himself:

Water is a cinder, and could not come into existence without active combustion.

Now I am aware of the chemical experiment of producing water by the explosion of oxygen and hydrogen gases, and that technically water may be called an oxide of hydrogen; but let us test the einder question in the hottest of all furnaces. Oxygen is the most abundant and widely distributed of all the elements, and hydrogen is the principal material of the sun's chromosphere. Now then, if water is a cinder, what a producious quantity of wet einder there must be in our great heavenly cruebbe!

The same writer charges me with a lack of conception of the nature of heat, and says mere pressure, without motion, cannot create heat, for heat is a mode of motion. Quite true. Now

pressure, without motion, cannot create for heat is a mode of motion. Quite true, suppose the accumulated meteors of for heat is a mode of motion. Quite true. Now suppose the accumulated meteors of ages should all at once be gently laid on the earth easurance, say ten miles thick; would not their gravity enuse increased pressure at the carth's centre, and would not that pressure produce a considerable degree of internal heat?

A scientific correspondent lately took exception to my statement that pressure produces heat. He said pressure produces compression and compression produces heat. Very well, said I: but what would be the effect of the violent collision of two incompressible bodies? Would it produce heat? His answer was, "I can't say."

ow, is it not evident that whether you squeeze Now, is it not evident that whether you squeeze a substance in a vise, or strike it with a hammer, or press it with a weight, you produce heat just in proportion to the force exerted? So likewise is it not certain that as meteoric accretion in the course of ages increases the diameter of the earth, so must the central heat increase by the additional pressure of gravity? And however show the accretion may be, must not the radiation from the earth's centre into areas he much slower?

space be much slower?
I am aware that rocks contain water, and that I am aware that rocks contain water, and that crystellization is always going on through the sciency of water; but I do not see how that affects the accretion hypothesis. Bocks are also sill the time dissolving and wearing away to form other rocks, and who can say that their reconstruction exceeds their dissolution?

In The Sun of Dec. II, 1880, I showed that the inevitable deductions from the condensation their water at war with the certain data of sectory—that while Prof. Simon Newcomb, in his "Popular Astronomy," estimates that the sun's contraction from infinite spaces has not taken more than 18,000,000 years, and that the earth in its life-supporting state has not existed more than 18,000,000 years, and that the earth in its life-supporting state has not existed more than 10,000,000 years, its has not existed more than 10,000,000 years, it is sertain, from geological discovery, that man has existed on the earth at least a million, if not several million years. A scientific man recently toid a reporter of The Sun that the primitive home fived on this continent at least 5,000,000 years ago. With these and many other like data, going back only to the phocene period, what must be the length of time since lie began in the lower sligring ago? The conference in the conference of the sun must therefore be abandoned.

Washington, Nov. 23.

W. H. B.

Deaf Mutes and the Buck Commissioners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: George Hunt, the deaf mute messenger in the Dock Department, whose removal was caused by Commissioner Laimbeer, was my classmate, and I know his habits and inclinations far better than Laimbeer. While Hunt was at school he was a peaceable, inoffensive man, and was steady in the workshop. His eleven years as messenger in the Dock Department, at a salary of \$6 a

in the Dock Department, at a salary of \$6 a week, goes far enough to show the public that his services were appreciated, and that he was honest and industrious.

The removal of Hunt, the appointment of another politicism, and the increase of the salary from \$6 to \$12 a week tolls the public and taxpayers of New York that the Dock Commissioners are really in favor of civil service repositional and economy! Increasing \$6 to \$12 for a politician is called comming \$6 to \$12 for a politician in the department for no reason is called civil service reform! Removing Hunt because he is deaf and dumb, and no politician and then giving his aged mother the scrubbing because he is deaf and dumb, and no politician, and then giving his aged mother the scrubbing or washing for \$1 a month! That is a shape! The Commissioners need a little scrubbing and washing themselves in order to clean themselves of the insuit they have fluing into the faces of the 700 mutes of New York city. How would the Commissioners feel if their children were deaf and dumb and thrown out of our society? It is nonsense for me to censure the acciety? It is nonsense for me to censure the ac-tion of those great civil services reformers and economical officials! I leave the matter with their Almighty Father, who saw it fit in His all-wise purposes to deprive Hunt of the power of speech and hearing, but Hunt has submitted to His will by performing his duties faithfully, honestly, and economically for the taxpayers of the city for those sleven years.

Let the politicians kick, pulverize, spit upon, and generally abuse the mutes as the Commis-sioners have done to Hunt. It will not benefit them or improve their political qualifications. The only thing the people and taxpavers want The only thing the people and taxpasers want is economy in management and civil services reform when and where it is most fitting. In conclusion, I ask the good civil-ns to look upon Commissioners Laimbeer, Voerhis, and Vanderpool, the great reformers and economizers with as much contempt as possible. Hoping that George Hunt will find work to do to support his agod mother, I remain yours,

Editor National Deaf Male Leader,

Brooklyn, Nov. 25.

A Strange Marriage.

Society in St. Louis is in a ferment as to the Give us the name of this Judge.

The Curious I fects of a Salt Storm. From the Wilmington Star.

At the Porter's Neck Plantation, on the Sound, e sait siray from the accan, waited in shower sacross interventing bases and Sound by the great storm led every living trains in the field except the require being, commercing in close for a more of a more of and running back about one male, were completely killed, while the leaves on the Ires in the neighboring dail died and dropped off, and their paces have since been applied by new one, byte the sid sycamories such that verdure and entsequently danced a garb upone becoming the bedong, blooming spring than the usually cool and depressing summin.

From the Reading News

An institute has been formed by the proprie-ors of the Combita Iron Works, in which is a library for labeld by the commany for the use of their empowers recordingly. The proprietors of the waxave organ-zing chases in inchanged drawing civil entheering. nights, closuredly at the orienteest baying before, iver Preschoot the winter, on only and other schedest in which from weekste are interested.

From the Bislamore Sun. Dr. Uriel Terreii, Democratic member elect to

True Goodness Making Itself Felt.

From the Adjusts Constitution. Deacon Richard Smith of Cincinnati is getting be quite a layerite in affacta.

Greeks Midding to Force. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The Greek Post Office over was decided closed today. The Greek part of without resistance, declaring that they pleased to force.

Bob Up Serenely. (As Story by Wigner Moc Freigh,) 143

If you are for the prosecution In case a against a Star route crew, And there should come a revolution That is the time of your resigning, Slide out in any sort of style. Then, when the public are regarding, But up screnely with a smile!

But in a rather drooted wax. Which yet may lead to your undling When men term to mark Mar Yeagh; If you return the cival service, But leave reform in such a doubt That prople every where grow nervous, That is the time for your resigning, &c. III

If cracked folks you are pursuing,

If you your power have strangely wielded, That some are punished, others shielded, And time must tavor one or more, The only bar you hope to find Is that of sudden reagnations. And leaving others to turn and grind. That is the time for your resigning. Slade out in any sort of style .

Tuen, when the public are repining. Bob up screnely with a smile

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY OPPOSED Further Examination of Witnesses Before

the Supreme Court Commission. Thomas K. Lees, President of the New York Gaslight Company, was the first witness examined before the Broadway Underground Railway Commission yesterday. He expressed the opinion that the work could not be completed on the plan proposed by Engineer Morris without ruin to the gas pipes. In his opinion there would be leakage of gas likely to combine with common air in the proportion of one of gas to seven of air, which would be

Robert L. Darragh was recalled and testified that he had examined the proposed plans for building the underground railroad in Broadway, and he pronounced them impracticable, He was of the opinion that ample security should be required of any company undertaking the work, so as to provide for any possible
damage to public or private property. He estimated the damage to the Croton water pipes
and necessary changes in them at £1,000,000.
He admitted that an underground railway in
Broadway could be built on different plans
from those proposed, and submitted a sketch of
a plan of his own. This proposed to sink the
tunnel only 21 test instead of 21 to 30 feet, as
proposed by Mr. Morris. This he designed to
do by removing one of the big water pipes out
of Broadway altogether and putting it down in
some parallel street. This, he said, would avoid
great expense of shoring, sheath piling, and
damages to sewers and pipes that would be unavoidable on the Morris plan. He was decidedly outposed to permitting any private company should be required of any company undertakly opposed to permitting any private company to undertake the work without supervision by the public authorities.

Gen. W. G. Steinmetz was recalled, and pro-

ly opposed to permitting any private company to undertake the work without supervision by the public authorities.

Gèn, W. G. Steinmetz was recalled, and pronounced the proposed plans of Engineer Morris impracticable. He also said that the time estimated for construction on that plan was underestimated because sufficient allowance had not been made for delay in working in the tunnel while the senfulcing was there obstructing the removal of debris.

Civil Engineer George K. Radford testified that a large portion of the so-called underground raifroak were really open cuts, and that the only covered parts were the street crossings. In some cness there was great damage to properly holders during the progress of the work. For this there was no compensation, because the law authorizing the work had been put through so quietly that the property holders were taken by surprise. He said there were few points of comparison between the London underground road and that proposed for New York, because the London roads were single tunnel, and ran near few heavy houses through good material, while the proposed Broadway tunnel went through had material near heavy houses. He estimated that the cost of building the underground tones the plans proposed by Mr. Morris, and did not believe them practicable. He did not believe that an engine had ever been built or would be bounded to the work as estimated in the proposed Dans. As to ventilation, he considered Mr. Morris's pian impracticable, because it would require to use the train as a piston to drive out the air in front of it. As this would consume 1700 horse power he regarded it as simply impossible, Generally, he said, the underground rainwals of London are avoided by passengers as much as possible on account of the bad ventilation. Another disalvantane of the New York route was that instead of carrying presengers on radiating lines, the main travel-was no maline. On cross-examination the witness to the map filed by the contestants that no other plan and promoter of the Mercess t

INTERESTING TO BEEF EATERS.

The Business of Cauning Mests Thrown Open

A case of considerable interest to consumers of cannot meats was decided by Judges. Blodgett and Drummond yesterday in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Lilinois. It is estimated that about \$8,000,000 is invested in the canned meat business. The principal firms are Armour & Co. of Chicago, rated at \$1,000,000; the St. Louis Boof Canning Co., rated at \$750,000; the Anglo-American Packing Co. of Kansas City, rated at \$150,000; the Fairbanks Canning Co. of Chicago, rated at \$75,000; Libby, McNeill & Libby of Chicago, rated at \$500,000, and some smaller of Chicago, rated at \$500,000, and some smaller firms. Such has been the increase in the quantity of canned mests used that about five times the quantity used in 1875 was used hast year. The goods are supplied not only to the armies and navies of the United States and England, but are rapidly diffusing among private consumers.

The profits had become so enormous about four years ago that the Wilson Packing Company and Libby, McNeill & Libby, claiming to be entitled to a monopoly of the business through certain patents, sought to prevent competition by legal proceedings. They made a test case against the St. Louis Beef Canning Company, their chief rival, and an immense mass of testimony was taken in various parts of the United States. The defendants claimed that the business of packing meats in cans has been pursued in this and other countries for many years prior to the patent of 1874, upon which the plaintiffs relied. The Court has decided adversely to the claims of the plaintiffs and in favor of the St. Louis Beef Packing Company. This throws open the business to competition, and interests all consumers of the article by the prospect of competitive prices.

One of the curious results of the meat canning business is the sale of fresh beef tenderloins in the New York market at about 28 cents a pound. These tenderloins are brought to the New York market from St. Louis Chicago, and other points where large quantities of beef are packed, and sold here while fresh. The packers caim that the meat sold in cans at 15 to 18 cents a pound, retail, is much more profitable to the consumer than where meat is bought at the butchers! Lecause there is no waste. Edward N. Dickerson of New York was of counsel for the consumer than where meat is bought at the butchers! Lecause there is no waste.

EVACUATION DAY REMEMBERED.

of the Flag on the Battery.

yesterday was Evacuation Day-the anniversary of the memorable day when the British army withdrew from this city, Nov. 25, 1733. The military and civil authorities long since discontinued the calabration of the day. The last military and civic parade in henor of the event was ten years ago, when the troops formed on the the same route followed by the American army ninety-circht lycars ago to the Battery when the British army was embarking. The British army was embarking. The British army was embarking. The British army was embarking the British army was embarking the British army was embarking. The British army was embarking the beak of the tail day tole on the Battery. Jacob Van Arsalale, a trooper in the American army, threw binned from his horse and, dimbined by the American British army threw binned from his horse and, dimbined by the American British army threw binned from his horse and, dimbined by the American British army three binned from his horse and, dimbined by the American British army three binned from his horse and, dimbined by the American army, threw binned from his horse and, dimbined by the American army, threw binned from the Battery Bay and the British army three binned from the selected the first and the British army three binned from the selected the first and the British army three coloration of the day. There were only seven who answered to the roll call—Gon. Abrain Bairs St vears old. Commander of the veterans of the war of 1812. Bay and the particular distribution of the day. There were only seven who answered to the roll call—Gon. Abrain Bairs St vears old. Commander of the veterans of the war of 1812. Bay and the particular distribution of the day. There were only seven who answered to the roll call—Gon. Abrain Bairs St vears old. Commander of the veterans of the war of 1812. Bay and the province of the continuous transmitted the seven who are also been hoted in the beauty of the court to recent the court of the court of the decision and the instance of the country was a few to seven who are also been paid for the decision of the day. There were only seven who assessed to the result of the seven who are also been paid for the decision of the day. There were only seven who assessed to the seven who are also been paid for the decision of the day. There were only as a seven who are also been paid for Boston post road and marened to the city along the same route followed by the American army

At acon the veterans met at Michary Hall in the Bowery for social engineers.

Cotton in the Produce Fachange.

When the Produce Exchange planned its new miding an off-r was made by it to the sortion Exchange to provide a room for that body in the burding subseoperate a remarks that any relativistic subjection a quantity the effect of the second of the second

The New Stock Exchange.

A meeting of the projectors of Mr. Cyrus W. Field'appopulation Stock Exchange was held in that capitalist's office sesterday, at which a committee was appointed to regulate with the Manhettan Rulman commants for the presents 2.5, and 7 for advant, and with Mr. Field for his Washinston Hotel property advanting Secretary and the second secretary of the second Secretary of the Manhettan Secretary of the second Secretary of the second secretary of the second secretary that he has not yet committed himself 1.1 the enterprise, but holds the proposition to design.

SUNDEAMS.

-Victoria, Australia, is about to borrow nother twenty millions of dollars.

— The tunnel between Dover and Calais ad-

ances, Sir Garnet Wolseley notwithstanding, at the rate of a foot an hour. -Richard Wagner will pass the winter

t Salerno and thence go to Greece to complete a musi-al work on a classical subject.

-Lord Lyons has now represented Eng. and at Paris for fourteen years, an unusually long togere of the blue ribbon of British embassics.

-Mr. Gladstone has had a regular body unril of police of late. This is as much a novelty for an inglish Prime Minister as for an American President. -The Maltese are protesting against having the Euglish language forced upon them. A pe

ion against this, signed by 15,000 persons, is to be sens to Queen Victoria. -A lady has placed the sum of £250 at the

disposal of the committee of the Homes for Working Girls in London, toward the founding of a home in the south of London, to be called Garfield House. -At a game dinner in Chicago thirtyeight kinds of wild fowl were served, and the bill of fare

niso included black bear, mountain sheep, bufulo anto-lope, bisen, elk, rabbit, equir. 8. woodchuck, and prasum. -The dispersed orders of French monks are beginning to show their despair of better times by selling off their empty establishments. Thus the Italian Barnabite Monastery in Paris has been demolished, and the Jesuits' College at Poiliers is advertised for sale

-The novelist, Giovanni Rufini, is dead, agest 74. He was mixed up in conspiration with the Mag-ginians, was exiled, and rettled in England. "Levenge Renomi" and "Doctor Antonio" are his best known

-Mr. Chief Secretary Forster has a restlence near his late father-in-law Dr. Arnoid's favorite retreat, For How, in Westmoreland, of which county he has just been appointed, by the Lord Lieutenant of the country, a Deputy Lieutenant. When, at a local meeting, t was once insinuated that he was no true Westmor ander, he offered to lead any one over the hills in a mist and his claim was allowed. -A curious question in criminal law has

been raised in Berlin. A young woman, with it a con-firmed opium eater, for the purpose of autainm: a supply of morphine, copied a prescription from a medical book and signed the name of a prominent German phyncian to it. The question now to be determined by the courts is whether this act constitute the crime of fo ery, for which she has been arraigned. -Boucicault had one fallure in this city mite as pronounced as his numerous successes. "Mint," hough carefully produced at Wallack's Theatre, excited hijarity where it was intended to be pathetic. But the author does not seem to have accepted the American

vertict. The piece has just been presented at the Court Theatre, London, and on the first might the modernes laughed heartly at the sorrows of the dying heroine, -Many years ago Alderman Musgrave, a leading London auctioneer, left word on leaving his store that a parcel was to be sent up to his honse by the parter. But in the evening one of the senior clerks appeared with it and explained that as the porter was not orthonning he thought he might as well bring it him self. The Alderman was so well pleased with the young man, for whom he felt greatesteem, that he a counter-ward took him into partnership, and the wher day the obliging clerk became Lord Mayor of Lendin.

-On her deathbed at Santa Barbara, Cal. twenty years ago. Mrs. Hanco gave \$20,001 a trust to ner most intimate friend, Mrs. Dei Valle, the ring her solemnly to keep its presention & secret until Haris Blance, then a baby, became 21. Mrs. Blance, bad no with in banks or wills, and died satisfied that her daugh er would receive the treasure, which was in the long of twenty-first birthday, and among the welding present

were the jewels. Mrs. Del Valle had kept the scoret from -The overshadowing size and strength of Prosein as compared with the other States that compass the confederacy of the German empire, are shown by the recent business submitted to the Federal Council in relati is to the imperial army. The total standing force is 407,074 soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and 18,134 commissioned officers. Of these the several States have as follows: Soldiers and non-commissional officers Prussia, 330-629: Bavario, 50,224, Wartemberg, 18-815, and Saxony, 27,606; commissioned officers, Provis 14,000; Bavaria, 2,216; Saxony, 1,137; Worldmberz 773.

-At the recent reception of the pligrims the Pope entered by a private way the Chapel of the Haly Sacrament, where he seated himself in the "Sedia Grantoria," and was carried on the shoulders of trelve mon up the nave to bis throne. This historic chair is covered with crimson velvet and fixed on a traine into which gided poles are inserted, by which it is borne by twelve addore in picturesque medieval costume. The Pose looked emaciated, and his voice was weak. He broudered mantle athwart his shoulders. Over 12,000

people were present -At the last meeting of the Medical Psychological Association in London Lord Shartesbury, who has for years been a Commissioner of Lunacy said that when, in 1828, he first began investigating lunsey, it was the practice in one house he visited to chain down every evening from 200 to 250 patients in their cabs, and eave them there until 6 o'clock the next morning a soul, and provided merels with bread and water. Buchmil said that about 1815, in the case of an institu tion at York understood to have been burned down to

dence to prove that in one room many woman were al-ways chained down, utterly node. -The voluntary and substantial reducsouthe the ruffled tempers of the farmers and to quell agitation. Earl Fitzwilliam has just remitted a half year's rent to all tenants on his Euglish estates, and has made substantial abatements to his Irish tenants. The Duke of Newcastle has given an abatement of twenty per cent, on all rents due to him, and the Duke of Bottled is having an independent valuation made of his property, with a view of allowing those who hold from him permanent reductions. This liberality, which themen ma terial to the farmers, is but a triffing matter to men of boundless wealth, is much resented by small properties. h-avily encumbered and with but a small margin to live

en, and consequently unable to make abatements -There died lately, aged 67, in Edinburgh, the eminent sculptor, William Brelly Bred a plumber and gas fitter, he went from Banff to the east tal with an intense love of art, but was found one after-neen disconsulately gazing at rejected exhibits by a friend, to whom he said bitrarly: "High art wantkeep my wife and me and the bairns, so Pileobare to the gas pipes and plainbing." But his wife, full of 1 mrk. said: "Ye'll be a great man yet, Willie, if ye'll corr keep up your heart. You stick to your art and I'll stut to you and the bairns and I'll see that home of one very bound it want." But he shook his bend sadly. The river books a lew consolatory words, and promised to call in day like did so, and found all chanced. A rich ensemblatinat sent Bradie money to go to home for two years and had Few people were cognizant of the fact that

-A singular criminal case has just been tried at Borlin. Some time ago Prince hove fire times, easied on a firm of sewolfers in that clin or bridet false pretences induced them to send to his finish handle to the value of about 8 Mer ports, for which to a second snaded the hetel purier to alvance in payme the sim of 3.900 marks. Thes possessed of the Prince sold part of it, and was about to don't

and, being being beint on promoner, as the sent willing car to those who once, in some ever many, the with trawns of oil;

-M de la Salie, a well-known F. Seeton early in this continue on one of the ordinates to Florence, let modifiedly on the end provide a large significance for the form of the continue of the Materina nurrounded by a crowd of auto-in all regular tone of the finite bearing. He per mustable had thrown all the care talent as an a that speciathers were more truck than a "". of the towerth century, and paying 20 from a transmitted with a grave a sensation with the among antermass. Moreofe to sufficience event \$0.000. in a rate of burwants, from any his new tark of inhost impage, who, after praying him and a discosia unne camed to be spread before him time water these present in he has a great progressed and West langs are strong thereof, pleasure pains relicited.

and satismatic symptoms subdued by Jeynor's Expect.

crant, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and colds—44s.

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